

Introduction

The project is located in a foothill area adjacent to the Alborz mountain range, near a city called Rudehen, adjoining Iran's capital. The project site has an area of 9100 square meters with an uneven bed with five different height levels.

The excavation and flattening of the site weren't possible due to the hard ground at the eastern and northeastern parts of the project's ground and it is high cost to the client. The main view was directed to the western part. Due to the high occupancy level of the project, we needed a more favorable space for public uses, so it was decided to transfer part of the public space from the landscape to the ground floor in order to provide a suitable space for public functions

The client's demand was 3 residential blocks and public spaces like a pool, gym, conference hall, kindergarten, shopping center, etc.

Public Space

We chose Naqsh e Jahan Square as a case study since it has rich patterns not only in urban planning but also in the architecture field. In Persian architecture, the hierarchical order principle from the public space to the private space has a significant and bold role, in a way that this horizontal hierarchical order was connecting the main square to the alleys, neighborhoods, and private living spaces through the main streets. Considering this horizontal hierarchical order pattern and due to the aforementioned site limitations, we've been looking to turn this horizontal hierarchy into a vertical, to make it the public space connection point of the project from urban space to the residential space. The project's traveling path from public space to private space was designed to be through the stairs and the stillness space of traces which are located along the public space. The main strategy of the project was to connect the horizontal space of the public space to the project's vertical structures, to make the project's spaces dynamic. Moreover, some functions like pool, gym, and shopping center were transferred to the ground and the public space was divided into 3 parts, which the first part is the kid's space, including kindergarten and playing space. The second part, organizes the conference hall and collective centralized functions, and eventually, in the third block, the space was dedicated to studying and relaxation. We made two access directions for the public space connection. Public accessibility is possible through the ramps from the project's landscape, and private accessibility is accessible from the lobby through stairs and an elevator.

In designing the residential part, the existence of rifts at the eastern and western sides of the project, not only makes the exposure possible for different parts of the project, but also the direction of the project's view of the wide western landscape of the site. Given that the main orientation of the project is to the west and a considerable amount of the view is engaged with the western light, we used the double skin facade in designing the view, to control the western light and to give the user the capability to control the incoming light throughout the day. This method brings a dynamic view with itself, because the view can take different forms due to the opening and closing of the second skin throughout the day.

